

A CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

Its Owner Considers It First Class for the Money Expended.

I send a description of a desirable and comparatively cheap poultry house, that I think covers all the requisites for keeping a flock of fowls in health and thrift all the year round.

The building is 8 feet wide by 16 feet long, with shed roof 9 feet high in front, sloping to 6 feet in rear. To suit my surroundings, it faces nearly west; has a door in the center with a half window over it, and a window on each side of the door. There is also a window on the south end and a half window in the rear of the center of the building. From the door a passageway or hall goes across the building, leaving a room on each side for the roosting and laying room. Between the hall and the roosting rooms are the nest boxes, which form the base of the partitions.

For roosts I prefer 2 by 4 studding—the 4-inch side up, and edges rounded. Below each roost is a board 15 inches wide to catch the droppings. The bottoms of the nest boxes are on a level with the sills; in fact, the ends rest upon the sills and a block in the center prevents sagging. Above the nests are lath partitions, with sliding doors permitting access to the roosting rooms when desirable; but the eggs being gathered from the passage, this is only necessary when the room requires cleaning.

The nest boxes are 8 feet long, 14 inches wide and 18 inches deep, divided into seven nests. A board 8 inches wide is nailed along each side of the box, even with the bottom, and thus leaving an opening 10 by 12 inches at the top of each side of every nest. If intended for the smaller breeds the boxes may be divided for eight nests. When the hens are all laying, sliding doors close the openings on the side toward the passage. When one is to be set, by simply transferring the sliding door to the opposite side of the nest the hen is at once shut out from all interference of the other hens, a matter of the utmost importance in successful hatching. I am raising only two breeds of fowls, but a house constructed upon this plan is capable of being lengthened and similarly divided to accommodate any number of varieties which may be desired.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

Kitty Wilkins on Horse Breeding.

"Our ranch," Miss Wilkins went on in answer to a question, "is in Owyhee county, and we have on it, after this season's sales, about 2,500 head of horses and 1,500 of cattle. No, our horses have no mustang blood in them, but are descended from Clydesdale and Percheron stallions, with occasionally some trotting blood and American mares brought from the east. We breed first for size and strength and the lung power that we think cannot be produced except by range breeding at a considerable altitude.

"Our ranch is at a height of about 3,000 feet above sea level, and our horses are never housed or fed until we round them up to send them east. By actual measurement I have found them in the stock yards to be considerably larger than other western horses, and we haven't an animal in our herd that is diseased in any way, nor are we ever troubled with any of the usual ailments of horses."

Miss Wilkins has not been satisfied with studying the horse of the present, but has dived into geological records, and can tell you about the five toed and three toed horses, no bigger than sheep, that roamed the plains of Idaho ages and ages ago, as fluently as she can expound the superiority of open air breeding to the nursery practice of most stock farms.

"Of course," she admitted, "the baby treatment is all right if you merely want to produce phenomenal and fancy priced trotters and race horses that are good for nothing else. But if you want a thoroughly sound and hardy stock with the lung power that is one of the first essentials of all round usefulness, then the range system is the only one to employ."—New York Herald.

Live Stock Points.

Never despair. Never give up, no matter what happens. There is always success for you somewhere. Find it. The more cheery and hopeful you can force yourself to be, the more surely success will come.

When you intend to raise a calf, let it run with the mother cow till her milk gets good, then take it away and begin to feed it.

In feeding a young calf it is better after you have taken it away from the cow to let it have a part of her milk for a few days. Then if you cannot afford that longer, mix linseed meal cooked to a jelly with sweet skim milk at the rate of a pound of the jelly to fifty pounds of the milk and feed this to the calf. It makes a fairly good substitute for unskimmed cow's milk in calf feeding. Later you may add to the linseed some oatmeal with the hulls carefully sifted out.

Let us have a great big chicken show at the World's fair. Begin to prepare now for it.

A calf is old enough to begin to take solid food with its liquid nourishment when it begins to chew the cud.

The life of a working bee is only four or five weeks in the flower season. Six weeks, therefore, will serve to change the breed of the whole hiveful if an Italian queen is introduced at this time. She lays from 1,000 to 2,000 eggs a day.

Handle the udder and teats of a heifer that is intended for milking from the time she is a calf. Pet and tame her from the beginning.

The farmer who turned his attention some years ago to the breeding of large, high stepping carriage horses is now reaping his reward. City people are calling for them in constantly increasing number. The first thing an American city man does when he gets rich is not to go back and buy the old farm, as he dreamed he would in youth, but to get a handsome city house on a fashionable avenue and set up his carriage.

PROFIT IN HOGS.

A Man Who Makes Them Pay on Clover Pasture.

April 10, 1891, I bought forty head of hogs, paying \$117 for the bunch, or \$2.925 per head. They averaged ninety pound per head; that made them cost me \$3.25 per 100 pounds. These hogs I put after a bunch of cattle and they staid with them until May 11, 1891, when I put the cattle on grass.

I fed the hogs twelve barrels of corn at \$3 per barrel during the month of May and up to June 20; then I contracted them for \$5.25 per 100 pounds to be delivered July 10. Thus, you see, I had twenty days to feed them and corn I could not buy, so I went to town and got 2,000 pounds of oilmeal which cost \$24, 1,000 pounds of bran which cost \$5, 1,000 pounds of shipstuf which cost \$6.50, a total cost of \$35.50. I put my hogs (which had been in a woods pasture) in a clover field, and not very good clover at the best, and they weighed 130 pounds per head. I began feeding twice a day on a mixture of oilmeal, bran and shipstuf wet up just enough for them to eat it well, and kept it up until the day to deliver. Then I had 200 pounds of oilmeal, 100 pounds of bran and 150 pounds of shipstuf left. The hogs averaged, on July 10, 188 pounds, and brought me \$9.889 per head, or \$975.79, as two of them had died in the feed lot. The figures are these:

Cost price of forty hogs.....\$117.00
Following cattle.....36.00
Twelve barrels of corn at \$3 per barrel.. 36.00
2,000 pounds oilmeal.....24.00
1,000 pounds shipstuf.....16.50
1,000 pounds bran.....5.00

Cost to produce.....\$24.70
Selling price.....\$75.79
Profit.....\$51.09

These hogs at only five cents per pound would have brought \$957.20, and that less the cost, \$24.50, would leave \$133.70; and at \$4.50 per 100 pounds they would have brought \$221.48, which would have left a profit of \$96.98. Now the outlook in the future is more favorable than last year, and corn can be bought at \$1.50 and \$2 per barrel, where last year it cost \$3 and \$3.25, and hogs are scarcer than at this time last year and stock hogs are just as cheap as last year. I think we farmers would do well to keep our stock hogs and feed them on grass for the summer market, and when we sell I do not think we will say as of old that we have been robbed of our corn and hogs. I do not mean to say that the market will be better or as good as last year, but I think it will justify the feeling of two dollar corn on clover pasture. At least I am going to try it. I am going to feed eighty head of hogs—some large ones and some small ones—so if there is a good market early I can put my large hogs off on it and my small ones later.—Cor. Breeder's Gazette.

Wisdom Indeed.

Some men with ten acres under plow are miserable till they are in debt for a gang plow, a four horse binder and an interest in a stallion and a steam thrasher. Two hens and a rooster are enough to make some of our enterprising western farmers sleepless till they own or are in debt for a forty dollar incubator.

Last spring we were talking with a machine "expert" (expert in more ways than one), who was on his way to a central Dakota farmer to sell him a steam thrasher. The same man had told us the fall before that he had sold this very man all or more machinery than he could ever hope to pay for, and so we asked him what security he expected to get.

"Well," he said, "I happened to hear that his wife's father had given her a good span of horses and 100 fine sheep to start them again, and if I get there first they are mine. I know I can sell him a machine; he is no hand with such things and I shall clean him out in a year."—Dakota Farmer.

Poultry for the Fair.

Those who desire to have fancy fowl to exhibit at the poultry shows and fairs next fall and winter must remember that chicks ought to be hatched early and kept growing all the time. Many really fine birds lose any chance of getting premiums because they are not "well grown before shown." And worse than the loss of the premium is the chance that they will be condemned and perhaps killed because of the poor score they get, which a few weeks of age and a little better care would have changed by several points.—Exchange.

Live Stock Points.

The first annual outdoor exhibition of the United Horse and Cattle Show association in the edge of New York city this spring was a great success. It is to be hoped that this is a beginning of great things for the future in the way of outdoor stock shows. Neither animals nor people ever appear to such advantage as when they are seen outdoors. Certainly the more human beings accustom themselves to life in the open air in all weathers, the healthier and handsomer they will be. It is expected that future spring exhibitions of the association to include all kinds of live stock, from fat hives to game chickens. One of the attractive features of the show was that of the mounted policemen who exhibited their dexterity in catching runaway horses. In the big, outdoor ring the horses' feet and lungs had free play. Let us have more outdoor live stock shows every spring and fall in the large cities.

One experienced live stock breeder says he considers a good crop of clover worth more than a crop of corn for feeding any kind of stock, particularly hogs.

A first class pair of draft horses sells for from \$800 to \$900 in the New York horse market. There is always good demand for them, but stylish carriage horses sell still better.

We cannot repeat it too often—handsome, stylish carriage horses of good size are the ones that "go" in the city markets everywhere now. But they must be stylish, high stepping and well broken. Dark colors, bay, brown or chestnut, are preferable, though a fine pair of dark grays go off like hot cakes.

An Actress' Narrow Escape from Hanging.

It has just come to light that Ramie Austen met with a painful accident during her engagement at the People's theater, which has until now been kept from the public. In the last act of "Dangers of a Great City" a rope and a pulley are used in a scene representing the hatchway of a deserted factory. The villain of the play entices the hero into this factory, overpowers him, and with the aid of the rope and pulley endeavors to hang him—Ramie Austen, of course, coming to the rescue in time to save him—a contrivance being used and deftly concealed to save Mr. Davidson from any serious accident.

After the performance Wednesday Miss Austen, while engaged in talking to several members of her company, playfully twisted the rope about her neck, imitating the scene in which Mr. Davidson is hung, and shouted loudly and in tragic tones, quoting a line from the play, "Your hour has come, Edmund Vanglor!" One of the company, believing that Miss Austen was protected by the same device which Mr. Davidson used, gave the rope a sharp, quick jerk, pulling her up at least two feet from the ground. As Miss Austen was wholly unprepared, she received the full experience of being hung. Her throat was badly affected and it gave her great pain to speak. An understudy was immediately secured, but Miss Austen rallied under the doctor's care and continued her performance Thursday.—Dramatic News.

Stung by a Tarantula.

W. Apple, a clerk in the store of Ed Weatherly, of Athens, Ga., met with a painful and possibly fatal accident here last night about 9 o'clock. Mr. Apple was selling bananas from a bunch which was hanging in the store, when he unconsciously came in contact with a tarantula's nest, and was stung on the first finger of his left hand. The pain was so excruciating that he dropped the bananas with a terrible cry. Parties in the store ran to his assistance, and Apple was hurried to the drug store of Dr. Lyndon, where Drs. Quillian and Goss were summoned.

The patient was placed under the influence of morphine after experiencing several convulsions, but even then he was not entirely quieted. He was afterward moved to his boarding house on Foundry street.

Upon examining the banana bunch a nest of tarantulas was found under some of the fruit, consisting of the old spider and six half grown ones. The mother tarantula, which is supposed to have done the stinging, escaped with five smaller ones. The bystanders were only able to kill one of the lot. This insect was shown to the attending physicians, who pronounced it a genuine tarantula. The old insect is said to be half as large as a man's hand, and together with her remaining family are hid in the store.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Last of the Chartists.

No one will grudge the grant of £300 from the civil list to Mr. Thomas Cooper, the veteran ex-Chartist and poet. Mr. Cooper, who is among the last, if not the last, of the prominent Chartist living, began life as a shoemaker, and while working at his trade taught himself the Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French languages. At twenty-three he became a schoolmaster and later drifted into journalism, one of his first appointments being a reportership on the Leicester Chronicle. It was while at Leicester that he became an ardent Chartist, and was sent to prison for two years in connection with the riots in the potteries.

While in prison Mr. Cooper wrote his epic poem, "The Purgatory of St. Giles," and a series of stories called "Wise Saws and Modern Instances." Some time after his liberation from prison he turned secularist, running a penny weekly skeptical periodical. In a few years, however, his opinions underwent a complete change, and he frequently tackled representative secularists in public debate. His brief deviation from the path of orthodoxy has always been a matter of regret with him, and he has written several books on Christian evidences, on which subject he lectured all over the country for many years.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Great City for Boarding Houses.

The Brooklyn boarding house may easily be said to have reached the highest state of development of its species. Not to speak of the fact that one Brooklyn boarding house is the largest in the country, "if not in the world," as the boom circular says, the immense number of these cheerful abiding places and the sharp competition among them has brought about surprising manifestations in other directions. One Brooklyn landlady of great experience and mental activity which amounts to genius, declares that she can make of a pound of bacon and three dozen eggs a breakfast for forty people. But this, as I am led to believe, is unusual. It is also a noteworthy circumstance that the observant Brooklynite can tell the mistress of a boarding house as far as he can see her by the celebrity of her movements and the businesslike abstraction in her face, as of one wondering whether two boxes of strawberries will go around. In the markets a certain gait is known as "the boarding house walk." Brooklyn boarding house keepers are also progressive and there is talk on the Heights, where four or five thousand of them dwell in peace, of forming a boarding house exchange.—New York Herald.

Why Actors Wear Lots of Jewelry.

Gamblers and actors are of all people most given to superstitions respecting luck, and it is not surprising to find that they are greatly addicted to amulets of various kinds, carrying them on their watchchains, in scarfpins and set in rings for the fingers.—Washington Star.

A Plea for Reciprocity.

Business Man—I don't see why you should expect me to lend you ten dollars. Elevator Boy—Well, I've given you a lift a good many times, haven't I.—Elev. Fil's Washington.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation, unequalled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest. Fifty doses 25 cents. Sample at A. R. Penny's.

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We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Coliciveness we can not cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated. Large boxes containing 30 pills, 50c. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by The John C. West Co., Chicago, Ill. For sale by A. R. Penny, 93-137.

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A new and complete treatment, consisting of suppositories, Ointment in Capsules, also in box and pills; a positive cure for External Internal, Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Chronic, Recurrent or Hereditary Piles. This remedy has never been known to fail. \$1 per box, 6 for \$5; sent by mail. Why suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is possible? Give with 6 boxes, to refund the money if not cured. Send stamp for free sample. Guarantee issued by A. R. Penny, Druggist and sole agent, Stanford, Ky. Call for samples.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, decay, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Locomotion, all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Spontaneous emission caused by over-exercising of brain, Self Abuse, over-Indulgence. A month's treatment \$5, six for \$25 by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for six boxes with \$1 will send written guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantees issued only by A. R. Penny, Druggist and sole agent, Stanford, Ky. 97-137

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will relieve it and give health and happiness. They are worth a trial.

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I can supply the families of Stanford and vicinity with home made Ice at 60 cts. per 100 pounds; less than that amount at one cent per pound, and manufactured Ice at 25 cents per 100 pounds or 25 cents for smaller quantities. Ice delivered every morning. I call special attention to the John Bremer & Co.'s Celebrated I. X. L. Beer, for which I am agent. Will furnish in either keg or bottle. Write for prices.

E. EREMER, Stanford, Ky.

N. & W. Norfolk & Western R.R.

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3:00 p.m. for Graham, Bluefield and intermediate stations.
11:20 a.m. for Bluefield, Radford, Roanoke, and Lynchburg, Richmond and Norfolk. Also (via Roanoke) for Washington, Hagerstown, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and New York.
Pullman Sleeping Cars from Louisville to Norfolk via Norton and Radford; also Radford to New York, via Shenandoah Junction, also Radford to Washington; also from Lynchburg to Richmond.
Trains for Pocahontas, Powhatan and Goodwin leave Bluefield daily at 5:05 a.m. and 4:20 p.m. and 7:15 p.m.
Trains arrive at Norton from the East daily at 1:20 p.m. and 6:45 p.m.
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R. R.

Double Daily Schedule, In Effect May 5, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND.

Live. Louisville..... 8:30 a.m. 6:30 p.m.
" Stanford..... 8:45 a.m. 6:45 p.m.
Arr. Middleboro..... 7:08 a.m.
Live. Middleboro..... 8:00 p.m.
Arr. Cumberland Gap..... 8:15 a.m.
" Hamilton Springs..... 8:30 a.m.
" Arthur..... 8:35 p.m.
" Powell River..... 8:45 p.m.
" Tazewell..... 8:55 p.m.
" Lone Mountain..... 9:05 p.m.
" Clinch River..... 9:15 p.m.
" Oakman..... 9:25 p.m.
" Washburn..... 9:35 p.m.
" Powder Springs..... 9:45 p.m.
" Coryton..... 9:55 p.m.
" Maloneville..... 10:05 p.m.
" Beverly..... 10:15 p.m.
" K. & O. Junction..... 10:25 p.m.
" Knoxville..... 10:35 p.m.

NORTH BOUND

Live. Knoxville..... 8:30 a.m. 6:30 p.m.
Arr. K. & O. Junction..... 8:45 a.m. 6:45 p.m.
" Beverly..... 8:55 a.m. 6:55 p.m.
" Maloneville..... 9:05 a.m. 7:05 p.m.
" Coryton..... 9:15 a.m. 7:15 p.m.
" Lottrell..... 9:25 a.m. 7:25 p.m.
" Powder Springs..... 9:35 a.m. 7:35 p.m.
" Washburn..... 9:45 a.m. 7:45 p.m.
" Oakman..... 9:55 a.m. 7:55 p.m.
" Clinch River..... 10:05 a.m. 8:05 p.m.
" Lone Mountain..... 10:15 a.m. 8:15 p.m.
" Tazewell..... 10:25 a.m. 8:25 p.m.
" Powell River..... 10:35 a.m. 8:35 p.m.
" Arthur..... 10:45 a.m. 8:45 p.m.
" Hamilton Springs..... 10:55 a.m. 8:55 p.m.
" Cumberland Gap..... 11:05 a.m. 9:05 p.m.
" Middleboro..... 11:15 a.m. 9:15 p.m.
Arr. Stanford..... 11:25 a.m. 9:25 p.m.
" Louisville..... 11:35 a.m. 9:35 p.m.

Pullman Palace Car Knoxville to Cincinnati without change.

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